The Middletown Transcript.

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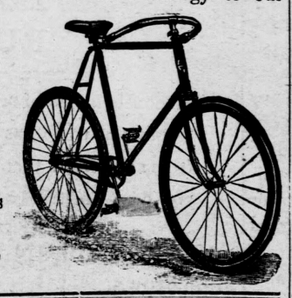

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

The present assemblage of the legislative branch of our government occurs at a time when the interests of our people and the needs of the country give especial prominence to the condition of our foreign relations and the exigencies of our national finances. The reports of the heads of the several administrative departments of the government fully and plainly exhibit what has been accomplished within the scope of their respective duties and present such recommendations for the betterment of our country's condition as patriotic and intelligent labor and observation suggest.

I therefore deem my executive duty adequately performed at this time by presenting to the congress the important phases of our situation as related to our intercourse with foreign nations, and a statement of the financial problems which confront us, omitting, except as they are related to these topics, any reference to departmental operations.

The Waller Case.

The customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed, with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expeditionary military authorities of France still remains to be given. Mr. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatave, remained in Madagascar after his term of office expired and was apparently successful in procuring business concessions from the Hovas of greater or less value. After the occupation of Tamatave and the declaration of martial law by the French he was arrested upon various charges, among them that of communicating military information to the enemies of France, was tried and convicted by a military tribunal and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Following the course justified by abundant precedents, this government requested from that of France the record of the proceedings of the French tribunal which resulted in Mr. Waller's condemnation. This request has been compiled with to the extent of supplying a copy of the official record, from which appear the constitution and organization of the court, the charges as formulated, and the general course and result of the trial, and by which it is shown that the accused was tried in open court and was defended by counsel. But the evidence adduced in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our embassador to procure it, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expected that some satisfactory solution of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's confinement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit.

The Bering Sea Award.

The understanding by which the United States was to pay and Great Britain to receive a lump sum of $425,000 in full settlement of all British claims for damages arising from our seizure of British sealing vessels unauthorized under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration was not confirmed by the last congress, which declined to make the necessary appropriation. I am still of the opinion that this arrangement was a judicious and advantageous one for the government, and I earnestly recommend that it be again considered and sanctioned. If, however, this does not meet with the favor of congress, it certainly will hardly dissent from the proposition that the government is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to provide for the speedy adjustment of these claims by arbitration as the only other alternative. A treaty of arbitration has therefore been agreed upon and will be immediately laid before the senate, so that in one of the modes suggested a final settlement may be reached.

The Alaskan Boundary.

The completion of the preliminary survey of that Alaskan boundary which follows the contour of the coast from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island until it strikes the one hundred and forty-first meridian at or near the summit of Mount St. Elias awaits further necessary appropriation, which is urgently recommended. This survey was undertaken under the provisions of the convention entered into by this country and Great Britain July 22, 1892, and the supplementary convention of Feb. 3, 1894.

As to the remaining section of the Alaskan boundary, which follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian northwardly from Mount St. Elias to the frozen ocean, the settlement of which involves the physical location of the meridian mentioned, no conventional agreement has yet been made. The ascertainment of a given meridian at a particular point is a work requiring much time and careful observations and surveys. Such observations and surveys were undertaken by the United States coast and geodetic survey in 1890 and 1891, while similar work in the same quarters under British auspices are believed to give nearly coincident results, but these surveys have been independently conducted, and no international agreement to mark those or any other parts of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by permanent monuments has yet been made. In the meantime the valley of the Yukon is becoming a highway through the hitherto unexplored wilds of Alaska, and abundant mineral wealth has been discovered in that region, especially at or near the junction of the boundary meridian with the Yukon and its tributaries. In these circumstances it is expedient and indeed imperative that the jurisdictional limits of the respective governments in this new region be speedily determined. Her Britannic majesty's government has proposed a joint delimitation of the one hundred and forty-first meridian by an international commission of experts, which, if congress will authorize it and make due provision therefor, can be accomplished with no unreasonable delay. It is impossible to overlook the vital importance of continuing the work already entered upon and supplementing it by further effective measures looking to the exact location of this entire boundary line.

The Venezuelan Dispute.

It being apparent that the boundary dispute between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela concerning the limits of British Guiana was approaching an acute stage, a definite statement of the interest and policy of the United States as regards the controversy seemed to be required both on its own account and in view of its relations with the friendly powers directly concerned. In July last, therefore, a dispatch was addressed to our embassador at London for communication to the British government, in which the attitude of the United States was fully and distinctly set forth. The general conclusions therein reached and formulated are in substance that the traditional and established policy of this government is firmly opposed to a forcible increase by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britain and Venezuela, the territorial dispute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should include the whole controversy and is not satisfied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions, the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received, but is expected shortly, when further communications on the subject will probably be made to the congress.

The Corinto Incident.

In last year's message I narrated at some length the jurisdictional questions then freshly arisen in the Mosquito Indian strip of Nicaragua. Since that time, by the voluntary act of the Mosquito nation, the territory reserved to them has been incorporated with Nicaragua, the Indians formally subjecting themselves to be governed by the general laws and regulations of the republic, instead of by their own customs and regulations, and thus availing themselves of a privilege secured to them by the treaty between Nicaragua and Great Britain of Jan. 28, 1860.

After this extension of uniform Nicaraguan administration to the Mosquito strip the case of the British vice consul, Hatch, and of several of his countrymen who had been summarily expelled from Nicaragua and treated with considerable indignity provoked a claim by Great Britain upon Nicaragua for pecuniary indemnity, which, upon Nicaragua's refusal to admit liability, was enforced by Great Britain. While the sovereignty and jurisdiction of Nicaragua was in no way questioned by Great Britain, the former's arbitrary conduct in regard to British subjects furnished the ground for this proceeding.

A British naval force occupied without resistance the Pacific seaport of Corinto, but was soon after withdrawn upon the promise that the sum demanded would be paid. Throughout this incident the kindly offices of the United States were invoked and were employed in favor of as peaceful a settlement and as much consideration and indulgence toward Nicaragua as were consistent with the nature of the case. Our efforts have since been made the subject of appreciative and grateful recognition by Nicaragua.

The Cuban Rebellion.

Cuba is again gravely disturbed. An insurrection, in some respects more active than the last preceding revolt, which continued from 1868 to 1878, now exists in a large part of the eastern interior of the island, menacing even some populations on the coast. Besides deranging the commercial exchanges of the island, of which our country takes the predominant share, this flagrant condition of hostilities, by arousing sentimental sympathy and inciting adventurous support among our people, has entailed earnest effort on the part of this government to enforce obedience to our neutrality laws and to prevent the territory of the United States from being abused as a vantage ground from which to aid those in arms against Spanish sovereignty.

Whatever may be the traditional sympathy of our countrymen as individuals with a people who seem to be struggling for larger autonomy and greater freedom, deepened as such sympathy naturally must be in behalf of our neighbors, yet the plain duty of their government is to observe in good faith the recognized obligations of international relationship. The performance of this duty should not be made more difficult by a disregard on the part of our citizens of the obligations growing out of their allegiance to their country, which should restrain them from violating as individuals the neutrality which the nation of which they are members is bound to observe in its relations to friendly sovereign states.

The Armenian Massacres.

Occurrences in Turkey have continued to excite concern. The reported massacres of Christians in Armenia and the development there and in other districts of a spirit of fanatic hostility to Christian influences naturally excited apprehension for the safety of the devoted men and women who, as dependents of the foreign missionary societies in the United States, reside in Turkey under the guarantee of law and usage and in the legitimate performance of their educational and religious mission.

Our minister has been vigilant and alert in affording all possible protection. We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

The Consular Service.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular service has increased in importance and urgency.

The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. The matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state, in pursuance of his recommendations an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official fees of not more than $2,500 or less than $1,000 should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the department of state of a character tending to qualify the incumbent for the position to be filled, or by the appointment of a person not under the department of state, but having previously served thereunder and shown his capacity and fitness for consular duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the president and sent to a board for examination, is found, upon such examination, to be qualified for the position. Posts which pay less than $1,000 being usually, on account of their small compensation, filled by selection from residents of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

I am thoroughly convinced that in addition to their salaries our embassadors and ministers at foreign courts shall be provided by the government with official residences. The salaries of these officers are comparatively small and in most cases insufficient to pay, with other necessary expenses, the cost of maintaining household establishments in keeping with their important and delicate functions.

National Finances.

As we turn from a review of our foreign relations to the contemplation of our national financial situation we are immediately aware that we approach a subject of domestic concern more important than any other that can engage our attention, and one at present in such a perplexing and delicate predicament as to require prompt and wise treatment.

We may well be encouraged to earnest effort in this direction when we recall the steps already taken toward improving our economic and financial situation, and when we appreciate how well the way has been prepared for further progress by an aroused and intelligent popular interest in these subjects.

The compulsory purchase and coinage of silver by the government, unchecked and unregulated by business conditions and heedless of our currency needs, which for more than 15 years diluted our circulating medium, undermined confidence abroad in our financial ability and at last culminated in distress and panic at home, have been recently stopped by the repeal of the laws which forced this reckless scheme upon the country.

The things thus accomplished, notwithstanding their extreme importance and beneficent effects, fall far short of curing the monetary evils from which we suffer as a result of long indulgence in ill advised financial expedients.

United States Notes.

The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volume during the late civil war and was intended originally to meet the exigencies of that period. It will be seen by a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to $381,999,073.

Immediately after that date and in January, 1875, a law was passed providing for the resumption of specie payments, by which the secretary of the treasury was required, whenever additional circulation was issued to national banks, to retire United States notes equal in amount to 80 per cent of such additional national bank circulation until such notes were reduced to $300,000,000. This law further provided that on and after the 1st day of January, 1879, the United States notes then outstanding should be redeemed in coin, and in order to provide and prepare for such redemption the secretary of the treasury was authorized not only to use any surplus revenues of the government, but to issue bonds of the United States and dispose of them for coin and to use the proceeds for the purposes contemplated by the statute.

In May, 1878, and before the date thus appointed for the redemption and retirement of these notes, another statute was passed forbidding their further cancellation and retirement. Some of them had, however, been previously redeemed and canceled upon the issue of additional national bank circulation, as permitted by the law of 1875, so that the amount outstanding at the time of the passage of the act forbidding their further retirement was $346,681,016.

The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct prohibition, but contained in addition the following express provision:

"And when any of said notes may be redeemed or be received into the treasury under any law, from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation."

This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided.

The government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes debts payable in gold on demand, which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government nor canceled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

The Gold Reserve.

There had been issued and sold $95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and $100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted, on the 1st day of January, 1879, to $114,193,360, and, though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1893, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than $100,000,000, containing at that date only $97,011,330.

In the meantime, and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law." In view of this declaration, it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so called parity of the two metals would be destroyed, and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their actual values under the existing ratio.

It thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1890 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1893, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than $155,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States notes still undiminished by redemption or cancellation constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly $500,000,000. These obligations are the instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1893, to $97,011,330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

The Bond Issues.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to $65,438,377, having lost more than $31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893. Its replenishment being necessary, and no other manner of accomplishing it being possible, resort was had to the issue and sale of bonds provided for by the resumption act of 1875. Fifty millions of these bonds were sold, yielding $58,633,295.71, which was added to the reserve fund of gold then on hand. As a result of this operation, this reserve, which had suffered constant and large withdrawals in the meantime, stood on the 6th day of March, 1894, at the sum of $107,446,803. Its depletion was, however, immediately thereafter so accelerated that on the 30th day of June, 1894, it had fallen to $64,873,025, thus losing by withdrawals more than $42,000,000 in five months and dropping slightly below its situation when the sale of $50,000,000 in bonds was effected for its replenishment.

This depressed condition grew worse, and on the 24th day of November, 1894, our gold reserve being reduced to $57,669,701, it became necessary to again strengthen it. This was done by another sale of bonds amounting to $50,000,000, from which there was realized $58,538,500, with which the fund was increased to $111,142,021 on the 4th day of December, 1894.

Again disappointment awaited the anxious hope for relief. There was not even a lull in the exasperating withdrawals of gold. On the contrary, they grew larger and more persistent than ever. Between the 4th day of December, 1894, and early in February, 1895, a period of scarcely more than two months after the second re-enforcement of our gold reserve by the sale of bonds, it had lost by such withdrawals more than $69,000,000 and had fallen to $41,340,181. Nearly $48,000,000 had been withdrawn within the month immediately preceding this situation.

In anticipation of impending trouble, I had, on the 28th day of January, 1895, addressed a communication to the congress fully setting forth our difficulties and dangerous position and earnestly recommending that authority be given the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds bearing a low rate of interest, payable by their terms in gold, for the purpose of maintaining a sufficient gold reserve, and also for the redemption and cancellation of outstanding United States notes and the treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of 1890. This recommendation did not, however, meet with legislative approval.

A Low Reserve.

In February, 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a refusal of congressional aid, everything indicated that the end of gold payments by the government was imminent.

In this emergency and in view of its surrounding perplexities it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold reserve must, for the third time in less than 13 months, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales. An agreement was therefore made with a number of financiers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 1875, payable in coin 30 years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and amounting to about $62,000,000, should be exchanged for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than $65,000,000.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message, in which it was stated that more than $16,000,000 would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract.

The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resulting in a gold reserve amounting to $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confidence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion. I believe it averted a disaster the imminence of which was fortunately not at the time generally understood by our people.

Though the contract mentioned staid for a time the tide of gold withdrawal, its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from $107,571,230 on the 8th day of July, 1895, to $79,333,966.

A Remedy Suggested.

The government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its United States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payment $1 of these notes.

When added to all this we are reminded that to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a bonded indebtedness of $95,500,000 in establishing a gold reserve and of $162,315,400 in efforts to maintain it, that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more than $11,000,000, that a continuance in our present course may result in further bond issues, and that we have suffered or are threatened with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890.

I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when with increased prosperity and resources they would be more easily met.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a feature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the contemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account.

The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the United States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than $486,000,000, might be supplied by such gold as would be used on their retirement or by an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than $664,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security amounts to only about $190,000,000. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent of the bonds deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent tax on the circulation they issue.

I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposit to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one-fourth of 1 per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute or deposit in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desired to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to $478,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be canceled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be organized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need.

Use For Accumulated Silver.

I do not overlook the fact that the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly $178,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might not, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require.

In the present stage of our difficulty it is not easy to understand how the amount of our revenue receipts directly affects it. The important question is not the quantity of money received in revenue payments, but the kind of money we maintain and our ability to continue in sound financial condition. We are considering the government's holdings of gold as related to the soundness of our money and as affecting our national credit and monetary strength.

If our gold reserve had never been impaired; if no bonds had ever been issued to replenish it; if there had been no fear and timidity concerning our ability to continue gold payments; if any part of our revenues were now paid in gold, and if we could look to our gold receipts as a means of maintaining a safe reserve, the amount of our revenues would be an influential factor in the problem. But unfortunately all the circumstances that might lend weight to this consideration are entirely lacking.

If it is said that these notes if held by the government can be used to obtain gold for our reserve, the answer is easy. The people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and treasury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand draw gold from the people upon them would be regarded in these days with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it.

The secretary of the treasury might use such notes taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. The premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hand immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

Gold and the Revenue.

It may be claimed that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the treasury when received, and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably permanent, and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878 forbidding their further retirement. That statute in so many words provides that these notes, when received into the treasury and belonging to the United States, shall be "paid out again and kept in circulation."

It will, moreover, be readily seen that the government could not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that metal and the currency representing gold. Besides the accumulation in the treasury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil, and it cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental way improve the situation, by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet through all our struggles to maintain our gold reserve there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had, and the question whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

Inasmuch as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence, with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government's store.

It cannot therefore be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for our present troubles.

Why the Bonds Were Issued.

It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to replenish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notes. This operation would have been promptly prevented if possible, but these notes having thus been passed to the treasury they became the money of the government, like any other ordinary government funds, and there was nothing to do but to use them in paying government expenses when needed.

At no time when bonds have been issued has there been any consideration of the question of paying the expenses of government with their proceeds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we had a safe surplus in the treasury for ordinary operations, exclusive of the gold in our reserve.

The Silver Purchase Acts.

It is neither unfair nor unjust to charge a large share of our present financial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1890 compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only furnished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold could be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an overwhelming flood of silver and a forced descent to silver payments that even the repeal of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity, and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system, I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of my countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the cure for the ills now threatening us may be found in the single and simple remedy of the free coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall be at once thrown open to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of both gold and silver of full legal tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls for 100 cents' worth of gold in the gold dollar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic worth of silver in the silver dollar.

Those who believe that our independent free coinage of silver at an artificial ratio with gold of 16 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coins, oppose an unsupported and improbable theory to the general belief and practice of other nations and to the teaching of the wisest statesmen and economists of the world, both in the past and present, and, what is far more conclusive, they run counter to our own actual experiences.

Twice in our earlier history our lawmakers, in attempting to establish a bimetallic currency, undertook free coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two metals not more than 3 per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized.

Acts of congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality.

The Nation's Indebtedness.

Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of congress that these debts shall be payable in less valuable dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer, by the fiat of law and without compensation, an amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver standard country has a gold currency in circulation, but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard also give free scope for the use and expansion of safe and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained, such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require, the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and prosperity of our common country, to promptly and effectively consider the ills of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire, however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in perfecting any other measure promising thorough and practical relief, and that I will gladly labor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Dec 3.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

THE CHRISTMAS MAGAZINES.

The Christmas number of the *Ladies' Home Journal* is a triumph of literary and artistic excellence. Ex-President Harrison began a series of articles on "This Country of Our" "My First appearance on the Stage," by Mary Anderson de Navano, is a charming narrative by this great actress. Dr. Parkhurst condemns the passion of "Money Getting." The editor, Mr. Bok chats pleasantly of Christmas-tide, the "South and Southern people," and "Young Men and Evening work." Christmas Decorations, Christmas Gifts and Holiday Gowns are all liberally mentioned and the various Departments are especially pleasing and appropriate. The Journal is only one dollar per year, or ten cents a copy at your news dealer's.

The Christmas *Century* is full of holiday cheer; the pictures and literature are both notable. The Christmas stories are pleasing. "Captain's Eli's Best Ear" being specially attractive in style and theme. The opening chapters of "Tom Grogan" a facinating story by F. Hopkinson Smith are given in this number. In the pictorial department, the illustrations from "Tissot's Life of Christ" are very striking, and the *Century's* every page is bright and beautiful with its new type and artistic arrangement.

The *St Nicholas* this month is full of the Christmas spirit. One of the special features of this number are the letters of Robert Louis Stevenson to some of his young friends in England, written from his plantation, "Vailima." Sarah Orne Jewett contributes a Christmas story; Mrs. Constance Cary Harrison tells of hergirlhood days in Richmond, during war times; and "How a street-car came in a stocking" is a story specially for little boys. Christmas poems and illustrations make the magazine redolent of the holiday season.

John Sherman's Story of his own Career, a review of forty years in American public life, is the leading article in *Review of Reviews* for December, and second to that is a Character Sketch of Herbert Spencer, the great English scientist and evolutionist. These two articles alone make this a notable number. The editor discusses the national, international and social questions of the day in "The Progress of the World," and the principal articles of the month in other magazines are condensed in ready reading. The *Review of Reviews* is the "Busy Man's Magazine."

Oft in the stilly night
Ere slumber's chain hath bound me,
Sharp pains dart through my head,
And chills come creeping 'round me.
I feel so sick, I sure shall die!
All hope of cure seems broken,
But there's a "Pellet" all may try,
A sure, unfailing token.

Yes, a token of recovery in every case, as effective, and almost as magical as the famous "talisman" of fairy-lore. Dr. Pierce's Pleasants are a positive cure for all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

ROYAL
ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE
ROYAL 6 OUNCES
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
A cream of tartar baking powder Highest of all in leavening strength—Latest United States Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co
106 WALL STREET, N. Y.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING
at Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware.
McKENDREE DOWNHAM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 7, 1895.

The date on the label on your paper shows the time to which your subscription is paid.

TO ADVERTISERS.

In justice to ourselves and to you we wish to state that the circulation of the TRANSCRIPT is over 1,200 copies weekly and has been for the past five months. We believe this to be at least 25 per cent. greater than any other country weekly in the county. This statement is made merely to correct an erroneous impression which obtains in certain quarters.

MORE WARNING NOTES

Last week the "State Sentinel,—" which is controlled by Addicks, quoted the "words of warning" from the TRANSCRIPT the "News and Advertiser," and the "Morning News," and commented to the extent of nearly a column and a half. George W. Roberts who has been doing the writing for some months for the "Sentinel" for pay and at the same time has been going around with Mr. Addicks with one speech which he makes whatever the occasion while Addicks without ability to speak for himself looks on and smiles, acknowledges himself the author of this tissue of falsehoods. That the people of Middletown and St. Georges Hundred may know how little of truth there is in the statements we quote the part relating to the TRANSCRIPT and the situation here:

The editor of the TRANSCRIPT, to quote loyal Republicans from his own legislative district "cuts very little ice." Within a week we have been assured by Republicans who have been potent factors in the politics of St. Georges Hundred, that the TRANSCRIPT does not represent the Republican sentiment of that hundred. For whom, then, does he speak? Just no one but himself. We know this from personal observation. Upon the occasion of Mr. Addicks' visit to Middletown while en route to the State Fair at Dover, the editor of the TRANSCRIPT was about the only man in that town who refused to accord him the ordinary civilities incident to the hospitable reception of the visitor. He was an awfully lonely editor then; and we have learned since that he, and his friends, have been making serious efforts to find him a congenial place elsewhere. It is getting too cold to stand out of doors now, and the public places about Middletown are generally filled by friends of Mr. Addicks.

One thing about this extract from the TRANSCRIPT. The editor concedes that the Republicans of Kent and Sussex counties are, practically, all the friends of Mr. Addicks. This means not merely that the editor of the TRANSCRIPT knows that to be true, but the bitter, personal opponents of Mr. Addicks, of whom the TRANSCRIPT and its editor are representatives know it to be true and admit it. This is an important fact to remember in reading the other editorial extracts."

There are five bold, bald, and bare faced lies in the above statements. In fact the whole Addicks scheme stands upon a false foundation. The fictitious strength he has, is built up in one community upon the misrepresentations of his following in another. The men employed by him are rendering this kind of service to help along his campaign.

1. Does the TRANSCRIPT not represent the sentiment of St. Georges Hundred as the "Sentinel" charges? What are the facts? We know but one Addicks Republican in St. Georges Hundred. There may be others as we do not pretend to know all the Republicans of the Hundred though we know many of them and know their opinions of Mr. Addicks and of all these there is but one "Addicks Man." We have made special inquiry for Addicks men since reading the "Sentinel" article and with the above stated results. We have seen during the week every Republican, outside the members of the band, who "called upon Mr. Addicks on the occasion of his visit" here, and there is not an Addicks adherent among them. In fact those gentleman did not "call upon" Mr. Addicks "to pay their respects" as a political leader but happened at the hotel and met him. Two of these gentleman have stopped the writer upon the streets this week to commend the editorial utterances of Saturday and to endorse the opinions of the "News and Advertiser" and the "Morning News." It does not appear from this that the editor is very lonely and especially since the only Addicks man in the hundred lives out of town, a very pleasant gentleman but whom we see only occasionally. So much for falsehood No 1.

2. What is the meaning of this: "The editor of the TRANSCRIPT was about the only man in that town who refused to accord him the ordinary civilities incident to the hospitable reception of the visitor." The inference is that we treated Mr. Addicks rudely. That is false. It is said that he met less than a dozen Republicans in town, the others let him alone, and thus "accorded him the ordinary civilities" though the "Sentinel" would lead its readers to believe that all save the editor of the TRANSCRIPT "bowed down and worshipped the golden calf." This is false. The fact is if by any chance, and no well informed man believes it possible, Mr. Addicks should secure representatives on the county ticket all the persuasion and arguments the editor of the TRANSCRIPT might use, could he see his way to do it, would not prevent scores of loyal Republicans in St. Georges Hundred cutting those men. They are loyal Republican, wanting no favors, own themselves, and are irrevocably opposed to "Addicks or noboby." So much for the second falsehood.

3. "We have learned that he and his friends have been making serious efforts to find him a congenial place elsewhere." This is unworthy of notice except to note that it is false. The editor has not made efforts for another place, serious or otherwise. Friends have kindly complimented the efforts the TRANSCRIET has made to advance good government and the Republican Party, and some of them with the remark that "you should have a wider field." If there is anything else we should like to know it. What is your information worth, Mr. Roberts, on a cash basis?

4. "The editor concedes that the Republicans of Kent and Sussex counties are, practically, all the friends of Mr. "Addicks." Why should we not use the good old Anglo Saxon? We will, though without intending to to offend any sensitive readers. The above is a lie. Nothing in the TRANSCRIPT at any time warrants such an assertion. If so it is easy to quote it and the TRANSCRIPT will reprint it and give it all the prominence possible. The "Sentinel" will not attempt to prove its assertion. It could not afford to do so. The Addicks campaign rests on two props: lying and money. Its advocates will not attempt to justify either. So much for falsehood No 4.

5. "The editor knows that to be true"—falsehood No. 4. This is but a repetition of the last put in another form. The one as to concessions which the "Sentinel" can prove if it speaks the truth, the other challenges the knowledge of the editor when in the article referred to we stated our belief that it is not true, and we here reiterate the opinion. When the "Sentinel" states otherwise it makes it falsehood No. 5.

Do not the Republicans of New Castle County see the game the Addicks men are playing? It is one of bluff. He is a bold gambler. He wins in stocks but will lose in politics. He makes fictitious values in Kent and Sussex to influence New Castle, and uses the Democratic press of New Castle to streng hen his boom in Kent and Sussex. Let Republicans speak, speak now, and with the unanmity of the Republicans of St. Georges hundred and it will soon be "Addicks is nobody."

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The 54th Congress convened on Monday at 12 o'clock and "Czar" Reed took his seat as Speaker of the House of Representatives with the endorsement of every Republican Representative. The rules of the 51st Congress, the "Reed Congress," were adopted by the House for preliminary organization. These are the sensible rules of counting a man when he is present and refuses to respond to his name, the rules denounced by every Democrat in Congress and out of Congress and by every Democratic convention and organization, for the next two years after their adoption, the rules, "tyranical and diabolical," which the Democrats in the next campaign made one of the chief issues, and after winning the election, they are virtually the rules which they endorsed and adopted. Think of it, dear reader, and ask why? Not a Democratic paper in the State will deny this fact and offer proof to the contrary. Stick a pin there. It is the Czarism of Reed that will make him President.

The Democrats cast their votes for ex-Speaker Crisp, the soft money, silver advocate, who was opposed by the "Every Evening," which claimed that an endorsement of Crisp even by a complimentary vote would be interpreted as an endorsement of his silver views by the Democrats of the country. Every Democrat voted for him except two, and if the "Every Evening" was ever right on any questions, it could be said that the Democratic Party stands for soft money.

The people have waited long, if not patiently, for the assembling of the Republican Congress, elected thirteen months ago, for relief from the business stagnation which came with Cleveland's advent to the White House. The Republicans have able men, patriotic leaders, and the outlook is hopeful and bright.

WHO DOES?

"That body (the 51st Congress) ended by squandering a billion of dollars and attempting to pass the iniquitous force bill"—"The Index."

A thoughtful gentleman said in the TRANSCRIPT office this week jokingly, "I do not believe my own lies, and ——." Who does? The whole appropriation for the expenses of the government by the Reed Congress was a little over a "billion of dollars," the first time that figure had been reached, $50,000 was "squandered" on Cleveland's salary, $5,000 was "squandered" on Senator Gray, etc. It was made an issue in 1890 and the Democrats won. The next Congress, Democratic, proceeded to "squander" several millions more than their Republican predecessors, and the next Congress did the same thing only more of it. The "Index" lies for the benefit of a few ignorant readers but in doing it, it offers a direct insult to the intelligent Democrats who agree with "Czar" Reed that this is now a billion dollar country.

"Attempting to pass the force bill!" Indeed! What ignorance and prejudice! Who did pass the Federal Elections law which stood only for an honest election and a fair count? It was repealed by the last Congress, to its shame, and must have been passed by the Democratic 53rd Congress, according to the "Index" That is the conclusion from the "Index" article, but who believes it?

The President's message will be found on our first page to which the attention of our readers is invited. The readers of the TRANSCRIPT can form an opinion of its merits as well as can the editor of this or any other paper, Its views should not be accepted because they are the views of the President, nor should they be condemned because in politics he and the readers differ. They should rest on their merits and by their merits we shall try to judge them in the near future.

SNOLLYGOSTER CALEB JANE.

"Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."—Solomon.

It was our purpose to have written this morning our impression of the Institute and its work, and to have told our visitors how much the citizens have enjoyed their assembling with us, but with shame and regret we feel that first an apology and an explanation is due the teachers that our "Snollygoster" has taken another turn at the crank, instead of clipping an "editorial," as he usually does, and has again mortified our people of culture and offended your ears with miserable English. You will understand when we explain that he is our "Snollygoster," the "hog" Mr. Ham referred to in his lecture. He is not a representative of our people in any sense and we hope you will not take him seriously. No one here does. Nine months ago we came among the good people of Middletown and have been treated most hospitably by all save "Caleb Jane." He has not ceased to slur and insinuate from the first against the TRANSCRIPT and we have laughed at him and been "genial" in our replies, as he has been forced to acknowledge, and we should make no reference here to his ill-natured and uninvited attack this week only to ask you not to hold the people of Middletown responsible for him but to accept him as Solomon did such characters—he cannot help it, knows no better. Of the 139 lines of "editorial," bah! he devotes to the TRANSCRIPT this week 62 lines, and here follows the second in length in his Snollygoster English, a fearful example of the ignoromus let loose:

"The unfortunate developments of brutality and cruelty at Faruhurst are deplored by all." Indeed! It is not the "brutality and cruelty" which are deplored but the "developments," the disclosure? It is all right covered up but "unfortunate" when "developed," or that is the *New Era* idea.

"Delaware's one institution, by the accusation and sharp, shrewd investigation of a newspaper reporter, is made to appear most loathsome, instead of being a paradise on earth to the unfortunate insane and helpless mortals who were within its walls." "Where?" are they not there now? Is the institution "loathsome?" Where indeed would Delaware have an institution, "a paradise," if not "on the earth," and has Delaware but "one institution?" Bah!

"Murder in any sense, under any circumstances, is hardly excusable, but when it comes to killing a poor unfortunate man, an inmate of a State Hospital, as is charged against the assistants Lynch, Brown and Swan, nothing can be more deplorable—revolting." "Murder," the killing a person with malice prepense, is "excusable" according to the *New Era*, "hardly excusable." This is not in fact its standard of ethics but its ignorance of English.

"Such brutality is inexcusable, and the perpetrators should, and no doubt will, be made to suffer, to but a little extent, for their inhuman acts." What does it mean—"to but a little extent?" We will send the TRANSCRIPT free for a year to the teacher explaining this Snollygoster expression.

"The investigation that will be started to-day by the authorities of the hospital, we have no doubt, will be most thorough and effective, removing, if necessary, all from any posibility of harm, at least as far as Delaware is concerned." To the teacher explaining the above sentence we will give a chromo in addition to a year's subscription. What is the "harm" meant and whence and whither the removal?

Teachers, kind teachers, pity the "ignorance" of the poor old fellow and remember that he runs a paper, as he admits in his attack this week on the TRANSCRIPT, merely to demand tribute of his party, and besides to charge the State three prices for all the public work and to play the Snollygoster, a little Snollygoster, an insignificant Snollygoster in local politics. Poor Caleb Jane! Pity him, and pardon his abominable English on this occasion of your delightful visit, of which we shall write next week.

FARNHURST.

We did not believe last week the charges against the keepers at Farnhurst because the accusation was primarily made by a discharged employe who for three weeks held his peace, or until he lost his position. But three of the keepers have been held by the coroner's jury for murder, the murder of an insane man, and appearances are against them. It would look as though more were in fault than the keepers. The investigation should be full and thorough, and no guilty man should be allowed to escape. It would appear that certain resignations at least would be very much in order. Farnhurst is the only public institution there is in the State and it should be so managed that the people will approve of it and of the money expended there. The State has been liberal with Farnhurst. The writer felt that he had a guarantee for its control wisely and economically, and outside of all political influences, when by amendment to the bill a non-political board of trustees was provided for, with at least one physician on the board for each county, at the time ex-Representative W. P. Biggs was pushing the passage of the bill purchasing the institution of New Castle county. We do not mean to censure the trustees, nor the superintendent, nor any one until heard from, but there should be accounting for the stewardship. Have there been no complaints of ill treatment before? Have deaf ears been turned to them? What is the answer? The people await it and demand that it be candid and without reserve.

Not Selfish—Any person who wants to be in our shoes is welcome. Messick.

Meet trouble bravely and you have less of it; or rather mind it less, as overcoming opposition increases strength.

DELAWARE CITY.

Mr. Wilkinson spent Sunday in Baltimore.

Miss Hannah Swan has been visiting her mother.

Irvin Shepherd has gone back to Philadelphia.

Miss Julia Clark visited Wilmington, on Tuesday.

Mrs. James H. Clark has returned from Philadelphia.

Misses Bessie and Mattie Price spent Sunday at home.

Miss Maggie Tugand has returned from Philadelphia.

Mrs. Bradway and Miss Lidie are visiting in Philadelphia.

Miss Fannie Reeves will return for the Christmas festivities.

Mrs. Aker, son and daughter, were in Wilmington on Tuesday.

Mrs. Clayton Van Culin spent Sunday with friends in Wilmington.

Mr. Manning, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with the Misses Chairs.

Mrs. N. G. Price spent Friday and Saturday of last week in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Mary Shepherd, of Dover, has been visiting her mother, Wm. Jester.

The Friday evening services in the Episcopal Church have been resumed.

Miss Caorline Aker has been spending a week with friends in Philadelphia.

Miss May Eckles, of Salem, N.J. was entertained by Mrs. Chas. Pancoast last week.

Mrs. Wm. T. Vail and Grey Vail enjoyed a visit to friends in Wilmington this week.

The Rectory Improvement Fund Society met at Miss Hunter's on Monday evening.

Mrs. R. C. Foster who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Carter, has gone home.

Mr. Westervalt, from Princeton College, officated in the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Rev. L. A. Oates preached at the Rodney Street Pres. Church in Wilmington on Sunday.

Mrs Geo. W. Reybold is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Reybold, of Wilmington.

John Derrickson, of Philadelphia, has been the guest of his Aunt, Mrs. J. H. Roberts.

The Christmas Market at the parish house on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening.

Miss Iva Lutton and Miss Jamison of St. Georges, visited Mrs. Geo. N. Brighton Tuesday.

Miss Lidie Aspril, of Wilmington, is enjoying the hospitality of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. T. Vail.

Mrs. Fred Price, of Wilmington, has been entertained recently by Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas Price.

Mrs. Mary Ellison, of Dutch Neck, has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. F. Sherman in Wilmington.

Mr. Norris Wilkinson, Misses Ella Cleaver, J. W. J. Marly and Louisa W. Price are attending the Teachers' Institute in your town.

Mrs. H. C. Johannes has returned from a protracted visit to Washington and Baltimore. Her daughter Mrs. John Swan accompanied her to Delaware City.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE.

Clarence S. Staats is visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

Miss Joanna Lyman, of Newport, has moved to this place.

Harvey Jarrell and sister are visiting relatives in Philadelphia.

The muskrat season has opened and every one predicts a good one.

Mrs. Annie McCrea, of Wilmington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. R. Staats.

Miss Ida J. Armstrong, of this place, is visiting her brother, Geo. D. Armstrong, in Philadelphia.

Messrs Robert, Harvey and Gregg Lyman, of Newport, spent part of this week with J. H. Staats on a gunning expedition.

The Ladies Aid Society, of Friendship Church, held their monthly meeting at Mrs. Wilmer C. Staats Thursday afternoon.

Misses Carrie and Jessie Staats, Clara M. Elliott and Dalema Draper, of this place, are attending the Teachers' Institute held at Middletown.

Mrs. J. H. Staats has lost by death the last month, her mother, Mrs. Mary J. Lyman, and her eldest sisters Mrs. Emma Porter, both of Newport. They were well known in this neighborhood having been frequent visitors here for a number of years.

The Friendship Epworth League of this place held a poultry supper at the residence of Wilmer Staats on Thanksgiving evening. There were about seventy-five persons present and all expessed themselves as having a good time. The supper netted about twenty-two dollars profit which goes into the League Treasury.

TOWNSEND TOPICS.

Mr. James Garton is enclosing his dwelling with a new fence.

Mrs. Geo. Hart is visiting in Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Our Presiding Elder, Rev. Alfred Smith, will preach for us on Sunday evening.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, a student of Conference Academy, preached here on Sunday.

Miss Mary Brown, of Middletown, spent several days the latter part of last week with friends here.

The public schools were closed on Wednesday and Thursday, while the teachers attended the Institute.

Master Leroy Chandler, who has been visiting at the parsonage, has returned to his home in Baltimore.

The Ladies Aid held its regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Joanna Latamus on Tuesday evening.

Quite a number of our citizens went to Middletown on Wednesday evening to hear the Philharmonic Club.

Rev. Alfred Chandler, W. A. Scott and Mrs. D. B. Maloney, attended the funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Scott of Wilmington, on Thursday.

The stores are beginning to look like Christmas: Pretty and useful things suitable for presents for all ages are displayed on counters.

A large number of Townsend folks were in attendance at the wedding of Miss Emma Hayden and Mr. Wm. Anderson on Wednesday afternoon at Union Church.

It Makes a Big Difference

In the looks of things when your eyes are properly fitted with lenses adapted to their defects. The old fashioned way of fitting glasses to the eyes, was all very well in old fashioned times, but now, improvements is the order of the day. System and methods have advanced to what might be termed perfection, especially as regards the treatment of the eyes

If your eyes are weak or trouble you from any cause whatever, such as inequality of vision, a very common defect of a varied nature; double vision, near sightedness, old sight, etc., call on J. F. Brinkerhoff, of Philadelphia, specialist in lenses for the eye at Mrs. Massey's jewelry store Dec. 10th.

BUT WHERE IS THE LEADER?

MR. EDITOR:—Following up the line of thought suggested by your editorial, in the issue of the TRANSCRIPT of Nov. 23rd, which was an answer to the "Constant Reader's" query regarding the Literary club, in contra-distinctoin to the Whist, Eucher; and other clubs of which so much talk is heard, I wish to say a few words, the setting on foot of a movement, having for its object the greatest good to the greatest number.

The days of the Irving Lyceum were numbered and it, as well as other organized societies for the acquisition of knowledge and social intercourse, is now a thing of the past; and I take it to be a rattling among the dry bones that this query has raised.

If such is the fact it is to be hoped that as in the vision the prophet saw the clothing of the dry bones with flesh, and the coming together of the forur winds of heaven which brought the breath of life to them, so here in was midst from all the Literary organizations of the past may there be brought to life an exceeding great and mighty force which shall have for its object the banishment of ignorance and the acquisition and advancement of the knowledge which tends to elevate and enlighten the minds as well as the hearts of our citizens. As there has been a Moses for the Red Sea, a Leonidas for Thermophylae, a Luther for the Reformation and so on down through the history of the past those who have met the enemy and made them theirs, so here in our midst may there be one raised among his neighbors who will see the necessity of action and meet the emergency at hand.

A. DREAMER.

(The way to do a thing is to do it, not to dream. Decide upon the organization desired and then organize if there are enough who want that thing to perfect an organization. If not, it cannot be done. How can it be gotten at? Let as many as wish to form a literary organganization of some kind address a letter to "A Dreamer," care of the TRANSCRIPT, and when a dozen have responded a meeting will be called and the ways and means discussed. The way to do a thing is to do it.—ED.)

CHESAPEAKE CITY.

Mrs. Joseph Griffith and sisters of near Middletown, spent Friday with Mrs. Irvin Griffith.

Mrs. William Jones and son are spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boulden.

The Monday Evening Literary Club met this week with an unusual large attendance The program was interesting.

Mrs. Gerry and Miss Gerry of Port Deposit, have returned home after a pleasant visit to her daughter, Mrs. H. A. G. Westerfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Reese arrived at their home on Thanksgiving day where a sumptnous dinner awaited them and a few of their many friends were invited to receive them.

Mr. Reuben Lake and Miss Annie Lumn, daughter of Mr. John Lumn, were married on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of the groom's parents near Back Creek mills by Rev. T. B. Hunter. of Bethel.

Bohemia Lodge, I. O. O. F. is making extensive preparations for the fair and festival to be held in Masonic Hall, during the holidays, commencing Dec. 25th, there will be music and various ways of entertainment each evening.

The Ladies Guild of the Church of the Good Shepherd held one of the most enjoyable sociables of the season at the residence of James A. Bonlden on Thanksgiving eve. About one hundred persons were present and the programme was fine. The next sociable will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Steele during the Christmas holidays.

Ladies coats. at Messick.

The Rural New-Yorker

November 9th issue tells how cow peas, and chemicals saved a Pennsylvania farm. Also how a New York farmer raises potatoes for 10 cents a bushel. The difference between sterilizing and pasteurizing milk is another interesting article. Sample free.

THE RURAL NEW-YORKER, New York.

PINEOLA COUGH BALSAM

is excellent for all throat and lung inflammations and for asthma. Consumptives will invariably derive benefit from its use, as it *quickly* abates the cough, renders expectoration easy, assisting nature in restoring wasted tissues. There is a large percentage of those who suppose their cases to be consumption who are only suffering from a chronic cold or deep seated cough, often aggravated by catarrh. For catarrh use Ely's Cream Balm. Both remedies are pleasant to use. Cream Balm, 50c. per bottle; Pineola Balsam, 25c. at Druggists. In quantities of $2.50 will deliver on receipt of amount.

ELY BBOTHERS, 56 Warren St, N Y

Since 1861 I have been a sufferer from catarrh. I tried Ely's Cream Balm and to all appearances am cured. Terrible headaches from which I had long suffered are gone.— W. J. Hitchcock, Late Major U. S. Vol. & A. A. Gen. Buffalo, N. Y.

CATARRH

Ely's Cream Balm Opens and cleanses the nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, Restores the senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is applied directly into the nostrils, is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. **Ely's Pineola Balsam** is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price of Cream Balm, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROS. 56 Warren St., N. Y.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemist, London, England.

To Every Man who Intends being Warm and Comfortable this Winter.

We are selling hundreds of buyers now their Winter Suits and Overcoats. We are getting word from all quarters in regard to these Clothes. People coming in telling us: I saw one of your $10 Suits. Looks like a fine Dress Suit sure. Another: Neighbor of mine got a Five Dollar Overcoat here. If that's the price, I'll take one like his. Another: Heard about your $5 All-Wool Suits. People out my way say they wouldn't believe it if it wasn't in Wanamaker & Brown's advertisement.

The fact is—leadership of low prices belongs to this house like its name.
The fact is—leadership of low prices belongs to this house like its name.

Grain is low, wool is low, and it's against sound common sense to hold high prices for manufactured Clothing. We've recognized the situation for months, and doubled our business by promptly coming down to the new state of things.

You'll make no mistake buying our $5 and $6.75 Men's Suits for All-Wool.
You'll make no mistake buying our $5 All-Wool Winter Overcoats.
You'll have Australian Wool, if you wish $10 or $12 Suit.

On account of handling the wool in raw state, these Suits receive special recommendation from Mr. Wanamaker.

You'll get former $35 quality in purchasing our $25 Overcoats.
You'll get $20 and $25 qualities in our $13.50 and $16.50 Black Suits.

Boys' Clothes, strong, stout, serviceable and lower in price than ever. All Wool-Suits for biggest boys, $5.00. Same for Overcoats. Little Fellows' Suits, $2.50. Yes, All-Wool Overcoats, $3.50.

In addition to the very low prices, we pay Railroad Fare on the purchase of a very moderate amount.

OAK HALL
SIXTH AND MARKET
TWELFTH AND MARKET

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
WM. H. WANAMAKER.
PHILADELPHIA

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS.
Wilmington, Del.

Neering the end of the Fall season for Carpets we have made a strong reduction in prices to get ready for our spring patterns. At the prices named it will pay to anticipate future wants.

Our regular 60c. Tapestry Brussels for 40 and 45c per yard.

All we have in remnants, running from 17 yards to 30 yards lengths of Roxbury, Stinson and Smith's best goods will be 50c per yard. Bring your measures, some of these may fit your rooms.

Velvets 60c. from 85c.
Velvets 85c. from $1.10.
Velvets $1.00 from $1.35.

And the very best Axminster Moquette with or without borders at 85c per yard.

We are showing a magnificent line of Moquette Rugs, many especially adapted for the holiday trade—

27x64 for $1.85.
18x36 for 85

all of the highest grades,

Good quality of Eiderdown Flannel that we have sold at 50c, per yard is now offered in light blue, pink, cream, light gray and red for 25c per yard to close out one lot.

German Wrapper Flannel, imported this season to sell for 25c, will make a nice warm wrapper or sacque, for 19c per yard.

German flannels for house dresses are splendid value for 15c per yard, and Verlaines and DanishDowns for 10c per yard make wrappers which exceed that price in looks many times over.

Guinea hen flannels in double faced cotton are very suitable and durable for skirts or linings—now at 8c per yard from 15c,

A splendid line of plain and fancy aprons for the holiday trade. White embroidered Swiss from 50c to $2 combine exquisite apron ideas. Those of tucked lawn are very attractive for 25c each. Those with white and colored borders with lace and lace inserting; we've sold hundreds no better for 25c each. A large purchase gives you the same things now for 12½c each, Early selections avoid the rush.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

Read the Transcript.

WELL MADE
Stylish and Perfect Fitting
CLOTHING
Not cheaply made, but at Cheap Prices.
WE SAVE YOU

the usual profit of the Retail Dealer—Manufacturing every garment we sell, we can offer better goods, better made cloth ing for less money than the average Retail Clothing Dealer pays for it himself.

Buy from us and make the Retailer's profit yourself.

Suits and Overcoats for $6 and $7, that others sell for $8, $10
Suits and Overcoats for $8 and $10, that others sell for $12,15
Suits and Overcoats for $15 and 20, that others sell for $20,25

If you prefer to have your clothes made-to-order, we can do that too, $15 up to $50 per suit.

Boys' all-wool Suits - - - - $2 up to $10
Boys' all-wool Reefer Coats - $2.50 " $10
Boys' Overcoats and Ulsters - - $2.00 " $12

HAMBURGERS
220 & 222 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
We Pay your Railroad fare if you purchase $10 or over.

Delaware Steam MARBLE and GRANITE WORKS
Fifth and King Sts., Wilmington, Del.
—ESTABLISHED 1860.—

Monuments, Tombs, Etc. All kinds of Marble and Granite Work.

Largest Stock in the State. New and Original Designs.
apr.13-tf First lass Work. Reasonable Prices.

Boots! Boots!
LEATHER
RUBBER

In consequence of selling the very best makes of Boots, our trade has increased each year. We are frequently told that no boots wear like ours. If you have not tried a pair, do so.

EDWIN PRETTYMAN,
MIDDLETOWN, - - DEL

The Transcript $1.00 a year.

BREAD, CAKE
—AND PIES—
And everything that belongs to a first-class and reliable
....BAKERY....
WINTER-TIME SPECIALTIES FOR HOLIDAY TRADE:
Fruit Cake,
Lady Cake,
Pound Cake,
Only 25 Cents per Round. Bring your orders.
Doughnuts, Fresh Daily.
FREE DELIVERY EVERY MORNING—EARLY.
PAUL WEBER,
EAST MAIN STREET. Richards Baker

BANG!
How is this for a shot at prices?
CLUB or RIVAL LOADED SHELLS
Guaranteed, carefully packed 25 in a box, 100 in a case.
12 gauge, $1.25 per 100
10 " 1.40 "
Our No. 900
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN
$9.50
It is a sure shot:..
Write or call for our descriptive Catalogue, giving prices in detail of all Ammunition, Guns, etc.
J. B. SHANNON & SONS
1020 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 7, 1895.

MAILS CLOSE.

Going north, 7.38, a. m., 10.15 a. m., 4 00 p. m. Going south, 8.55 a. m., 4.56 p. m. 5.51 Lock Pouch to Wilmington and Philadelphia. For Odessa, 9.10, 10.45 a. m., and 6 00 p. m. For Warwick, Cecilton, Earleville and Sassafras, 9 10 a. m.

THE CHURCHES IN MIDDETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10 30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, Prof. W. B. Tharp, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fridays of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

CENT A WORD CORNER.

ONE CENT A WORD EACH INSERTION.

WANTS.—Do you want money or house or land? Do you want to sell or buy? Do you want to lease or rent? Do you want a wife or a divorce? Have you a "long-felt want?" Our Cent a Word Corner will bring the answer.

EVERYBODY uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy. It cures. 25c.

TRY a can of Hopkins' Steamed Hominy (Hulled Corn). It is delicious. Full qt., 10c

WANTED AGENTS—Male and Female, to sell our Novelties, Well advertised, serviceable and ready sellers. Good profit. For particulars, address Deknatel Mgf. Co, 196 Elm St., New York.

WANTED.—Good reliable men to sell our Choice and Hardy Nursery Stock, such as Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs and Ornamentals. Ladies make this business a success. Easy work, pleasant, light and profitable. OUTFIT FREE. Apply at once, with references, and secure choice of territory, F. N. MAY CO. Nurserymen and Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

WOULDN'T A SALARY COME HANDY?—See advertisement of a "Change to make money," in another column, if you want a position.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

NOTICE.

If you receive a copy of this paper which you did not order, consider it an invitation to subscribe. If you do not want it, kindly hand it to a neighbor. No charges is made for it unless ordered.

Local News.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter has a full line of carriage and agricultural implements on hand.

Mrs. Rosalie Addicks failed to get a divorce from her husband, J. E. Addicks. The return was made on Thursday.

—Mr. John P. Wilson, of Bohemia Manor has recently purchased the Cruikshank farm, near Sassafras, containing 210 acres, for $7,125.

—James Jarrell, a farmer living near Smith Mill has lost his whole herd of hogs, numbering 30, from some unknown disease that has baffled all the many remedies he has applied.

—Evangelist Houston has been in Farmington this week. Friday night last week twenty-seven persons went from Middletown to Chesapeake City to hear another sermon by the evangelist.

—There will be an organ recital in the Presbyterian Church at St. Georges, next Wednesday evening. A handsome new pipe organ has just been erected, and a beautiful program is promised.

The following pupils of Brown Cottage School were upon the roll of honor for November, having an average of 90 per cent.: Alberta Cochran, Louise Cochran, Grandon Reed, Elwood Padley, Grover Bendler.

—Mr. Frank Pool, of McDonough, claims the distinction of having the champion porker of this community, his hogship weighing 470 pounds dressed. Mr. Pool had a fine pen of hogs, three of which weighed over 400 pounds.

—At the sale of land on Thursday at the the National Hotel by Mr. McFarland, of West Chester, the Vandergritt farm of 421 acres and the 134 acres marsh land attached brought $3,240. Mr. Alex. Maxwell bought the farm of 164 acres near Odessa for $3,670.

—Cards of invitation have been issued by Mrs. Sarah E. Cooper, to the marriage of her daughter Mary to Mr. Charles H. Jolls on Wednesday afternoon, December 18 in St. Paul's P. E. chapel, at Camden. Mr. Jolls is the son of Hon. John W. Jolls, of this town, and is in the U. S. postal service on the P. W. and B Railroad.

The musicale, given by the Young Ladies Guild of St. Anne's Parish, at Mrs. N. J. Williams on Monday evening was a very enjoyable and delightful entertainment. The program consisted of choice selections in vocal and instrumental music, followed by refreshments. The sum of $12 was added to the Guild's treasury.

—A young lady visitor to our town this week, who attended the Institute, was so pleased with the exercises and also the teachers, that she declares her intention to take the teachers' examination forthwith, and apply for a school, so she can have the privileges of the Institute next year.

—Department Commander Wood of Dover paid an official visit to Major John Jones Post last Friday evening when an open camp fire was held in the G. A. R. rooms and a number of friends, including the band boys, partook of "hard tack and beans" with the comrades.

—Miss Stella Suydam was pleasantly surprised on Wednesday evening by a number of her young friends bringing a surprise party to her home on Crawford St. There were over thrity boys and girls in the company, and they made a merry evening of it with various juvenile games, followed by refreshments.

—The game law in this State was out on Sunday, and until January 1st; it is lawful to kill poor "bunny" and "Bob White," It is not surprising that humanitarians denounce the "barbarous art" and "the murder aiming eye" of the sportsman, but let him who has once enjoyed the delights of fried rabbit, with all its toothsome delicacy, speak a word in defense of the hunter.

—The TRANSCRIPT has a new carrier, no yet fully acquainted with the delivery of the town papers. Notice of failure to receive paper will be appreciated and corrected at once. Papers will be served between 7 and 8 o'clock every Saturday morning and just at such place as patrons desire. Inform the carrier or the office just where you want your paper left.

—Arrangements are being made for lectures on equal suffrage on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

—Delaware is to have a Woman's Suffrage Association, a convention for its organization having been called for Dec. 17 and 18 in the Unitarian Church, afternoon and evening, Wilmington.

—It is getting to be quite the thing to graduate and get a position through the recommendation of that fine school. Goldey's Wilmington, (Del.,) Commercial and Short Hand College. Get a Catalogue.

—Mr. J. E. Edwards from near Sassafras was thrown from his wagon yesterday morning near the National Hotel by the running away of his team, caused by the breaking of a britch strap when crossing the railroad. The blow stunned him for a while.

—Horace G. Moore, son of Postmaster William H. Moore, was the victim of a very painful casuality Sunday evening. He was riding along Main Street on his wheel and when nearly opposite the Post Office collided with a team coming from the opposite direction, driven by Mr. Lloyd, of Odessa. Neither one saw the other until they were in collisions. Horace was quite badly cut about the head, and one of his ears was almost dismembered. He was taken to Dr. Vaughan,' office. who with the assistance of Dr. R. B. McKee etherized him and stitched his ear in place again. He is recovering quite rapidly and is already out. His wheel was a wreck.

—At the regular meeting of the town council on Monday night a new ordinance was passed regulating the privileges of bicyclers within limits of the town. The provisions of the bill make it a misdemeanor to ride on the sidewalks and requirs the cycler to have a bell at all times, and a light at night under penalty of a fine from one to five dollars and costs. The ordinance will go into effect December 16th. The action of the Council is timely, and has been repeatedly urged by the TRANSCRIPT as a needed protection of life and limb.

—George B. Simpier, of St. Georges, has failed, it is said, for $40.000,—his visible assests are estimated at $20,000.—He has been operating a creamery, cannery and saw-mill, but the cannery was the load that wrecked the business. The rumors, charging Mr. Simpler with forgery, embezzlement and skedaddling are regarded, by those who know him, as libelous, his reputation for honesty and uprightness being too well established to be overthrown by mere charges. He was in such distress of mind because of his misfortunes, that his friends thought best to remove him from the scene of his trouble and have taken him away.

CHURCH CHIMES.

Barrett's Chapel, one of the historic spots in Peninsula Methodism, will celebrate its 115th anniversary tomorrow.

Nearly 100 conversions are reported from the revival meetings in progress in the M.P. Church at Clayton, and about half that number in the M. E. Church of the same place.

Y. P. S. C. E. of Forest Presbyterian Church meets every Sunday evening at 6 45 Meetings for Dec. 8th to be led by Miss Bernice Metten. Topic—"God's triumphs in the mission field." Everybody welcome.

Anderson—Hayden.

William W. Anderson, the night manager of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, and Miss Emma B. Hayden, of Fieldsboro, were married in Union M. E. Church, on Wednesday.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Thomas Deakyne. Miss Addie D. Hayden, a sister of the bride, played the wedding march. The ushers were Abram Hayden, Clarence Voshell, W. Harman Reynolds and George Vail.

After the wedding ceremony a luncheon was served at the home of Mrs. Virginia Hayden, the mother of the bride. The bridal party left on the afternoon train for Wilmington where they will reside.

Save Your Eyes.

If your sight, either distant or near, is, imperfect, if your eyes water or burn after reading or sewing or other close work if your vision is blurred when looking at an object fifteen feet away, if after prolonged use of your eyes they feel strained and your head aches, you certainly require glasses and should not for a day neglect their use. J. Frank Brinkerhoff, eye specialist, will again be in Middletown at Mrs. Massey's jewelry store Tuesday Dec. 10th.

IN KENT COUNTY.

Joseph R. Whitaker died at his home on a farm near Dover on Monday. He was one of the wealthist men of Kent county, a bachelor, aged 70. He was a prominent Republican, and was mentioned as a candidate for Governor by the party five years ago. His remains were taken to Philadelphia and cremated on Thursday, according to his own request.

FROM OLD SUSSEX.

Deputy Collector Eli. R. Sharp will this week put up a handsome tomb of Italian marble over the grave of the late Governor Joshua H. Marvil. It was constructed according to the designs of the late Governor, and bears the following inscription: "In memory of Joshua H. Marvil. Born September 3, 1825. Died April 8, 1995. Elected Governor of Delaware November 6, 1894."

Go to J. T, Stewart for watch, clock and jewelry repairing. Work guaranteed.

Unclaimed Letters.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post office which can be had by saying they are advertised Mrs. Mary Jones, John Spencer, C. B. Macy, Miss Kate R. Lynch, Miss Kate E. Lynch, Dinel Read, Leven Britingham, Michael OBrien, Thomas Ingram and Joseah Talman.

The Care of the Eyes.

Never read or sew directly in front of the light, window or door.

It is best to let the light fall from above, obliquely over the left shoulder.

Never sleep so that oni first awakening the eyes shall open on the light of a window.

Never begin to read write or sew for several minutes after coming from darkness into light.

Never read by twilight, moonlight or any light so scant that it requires an effort to discriminate.

The moment you are instinctively prompted to rub your eyes that moment stop using them.

If the eyelids are glued together on waking up do not forcibly open them but apply warm water, then wash your eyes and face also in warm water.

Do not be alarmed if your eyes ache or cause your head discomfort.

This trouble is easily corrected by glasses provided you have your eyes measured by some one who knows how to do it correctly.

J. Frank Brinkerhoff, specialist in lenses for the eye, will again be in Middletown at Mrs. Massey's jewelry store on Tuesday Dec. 10th.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

—Mr. F. T. Neal, of Harve de Grace, was in town on Wednesday.

—Miss Viola Ennis has been the guest of friends in Philadelphia.

—Miss Lucy Meridith, of Fieldsboro, is the guest of Miss S. J. Brady.

—Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hukill started on Thursday for the Atlanta Fair.

—Miss Nina Scott, of Townsend, visited Middletown friends this week.

—Miss Lillie Scott spent Sunday in Dover the guest of Rev. R. H. Adams.

—Miss Ada Lockwood made a brief visit to Middletown friends this week.

—Mrs. I. L. Vallandigham is visiting the Cotton State Exposition, at Atlanta.

—Mrs. Annie Griffith has returned home from a visitation to friends in Elk Neck.

—Miss Elizabeth T. Caulk, of Sassafras, spent this week with Middletown friends.

Mrs. W. P. Biggs. who has been ill of pneumonia for several weeks, is now convalescing.

—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Scott attended the funeral of Mrs. A. T. Scott, in Wilmington, on Thursday.

—Mrs. Mary E. Sanborn, of Wilmington, spent several days this week with her sister, Mrs. Wm. H. Houston.

—Mrs. Stamey, whose severe illness has been the cause of much anxiety on the part of her friends, is slightly improved, and there if now some hope of her recoving.

—Miss Edith Reynolds attended a very brilliant reception on Wednesday given by Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Mills, at Clayton, to their daughter Nettie and her husband, Mr and Mrs. John Barkley.

ODESSA NOTES.

Miss Birdie Rose is in Philadelphia.

Miss Georgie Enos has returned to Wilmington.

Mrs. Carrie Appleton and Mrs. Brown spent Friday in Philadelphia.

Miss Etta Rose, of Newark, has been the guest of her father, Mr. David Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. Burgess and daughter, who has been visitng Mr. Wm. S Vandyke have returned to Ridley Park.

Several Odessians attended the first "At Home" of Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Brady at their beautiful home on Wednesday last.

The death of Edward Thomas, formerly of this place, occurred in Philadelphia Sunday the 1st, the remains being taken to Smyrna for interment.

The programe rendered by the St. Paul's M. E. Sunday-School on Sunday evening last before a large audience, was exceedingly interesting. The singing as usual was excellent, the solo by Miss Bessie Snape being particularly enjoyable. Other features worthy of special mention were the recitations by Johnathan K. Aspril and Miss Mary Shallcross.

On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown entertained about twenty young people in a most charming manner in honor of their son, Joseph W. who was spending his Thanksgiving vacation at home. The event was called an "Art Party" and some of the "Artists," work might truly be called "remarkable." The winners of prizes were Miss Ida Loyd, and Mr. J. K. Aspril.

NECROLOGY.

FLORENCE ADAMS.

Florence Adams, the only child of Mrs. A. S. Adams, of this town, died Saturday morning, after a long and complicated illness. She was never a robust child and her delicate constitution could not stand the ravages of fever together with the other maladies that followed. She was a gentle, loving little girl, only thirteen years old, and her mother has the sympathy of many friends in her bereavement. Her funeral took place Tuesday afternoon, Rev. I. L. Wood officiating. The interment was made in Forest cemetery.

EDWARD H. THOMAS.

Edward H. Thomas died at his home in New York City last Saturday afternoon, from the ofn fall he received a month ago. He was the youngest son of the late Edward Thomas, of Odessa, and was the last of one of the oldest and most influential families of this community, his father for years residing at Thomas Landing, where the son also lived for several years. He married the youngest daughter of Col. George Davis, of Smyrna, who with there children suvives him. He was 40 years old. His remains were interred in the P. E. cemetery at Smyrna on Tuesday.

MRS. ALFRED. T. SCOTT.

Mrs. Rebecca W. Scott, wife of Rev. Alfred T. Scott, died suddenly on Monday evening, at her home in Wilmington, from apoplexy, in her 60th year. Her husband five sons and two daughters survive her. Mrs. Scott was well known here, her husband having been the pastor of the M. E. Church in 1863–64.

CHARLES H. MCWHORTER.

Charles H. McWhorter died at his home in Wilmington on Tuesday night of consumption. He had been ill for a long time, and unable to attend to his duties. He resigned his office on this account a week ago. The funeral took place on Friday. Services were held at the house, and interment at St. Georges.

Mr. McWhorter was born in St. Georges in 1838. He was educated at Chester and Delaware College. He removed to Wilmington city in 1881. He was elected state senator in 1878 and again in 1884. In 1878 he was appointed clerk of the Orphans Court and register in chancery. At the expiration of his term he was appointed justice of the peace and notary public, by Governor Reynolds. Mr. McWhorter leaves a wife, three daughters and a son.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Be quiet when the women want to talk. 100 pairs damaged bed Blankets at half price. Messick.

Mrs. Massey's display of Christmass goods is the finest yet. Don't pass her window by.

A pack of cards is the Devil's prayer book.

We open Dec. 10th three tons candy and then you will hear something drop its the price. at Messick.

For a wife take the daughter of good mother.

Mrs. Rice is already getting news from Old Kris, and is preparing for his annual visit, so keep an eye on her store; it is the place to get the Xmas things.

When two faithful friends meet God makes up a third.

Selling five pairs of shoes where others sell one it naturally follows that we can afford to sell at one fifth the profit of the other shoe stores. Messick.

A woman is as young as she looks; a man as young as he feels.

The presents you make generally mean more than those you buy. Mrs. McKee has a new lot of silks and articles for fancy work, to help you out with your Christma presents.

Silver bargain days Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday and Saturday of each week. Messick.

THE INSTITUTE.

The Twenty-First Annual Session of the New Castle County Teachers' Institute.

FROM the little country school-house, "the school-house on the hill" and the school-house in the village they came, the school-ma'ams young and fair, and some that are not young but still are fair, with here and there a straggling one of the unfair sex. It was pleasant to watch them as they came trooping along by twos, by threes,—these guardians of our county's youth, and to note the various expressions and cast of countenance that betoken, in some measure, their interest, or the lack of it in the Institute and what they will get from it. Some of the teachers seem like old friends to our town folk, their faces having grown familiar from being seen frequently at former Institutes here. But there are many new faces seen in the ranks this year, many young teachers, and, though they may not be so staid as their elders, there are no more earnest, anxious, ambitious teachers in the whole lot than some of these very youthful ones who are taking their first lessons in pedagogy. It was a very interesting gathering of bright looking women and men, not a dull or listless face among them and though some may be a bit prim and severe, according to the generally accepted type, and others a little skittish, they are as creditable and wholly worthy a corps of public school teachers as one could wish to see.

TUESDAY.

It was a bright, beautiful day, cool enough to enliven the steps of the teachers as they gathered in the Opera House at the opening of the session. Supt. Willard Smith had made all the arrangements necessary for a successful Institute. Mr. E. C. Mote was made president Miss Amy R. Piser secretary, and Miss Mary Grimes. assistadt secretary. Rev. F. H Moore invoked the Divine Blessing upon the teachers, their work, the Institute and all connected therewith.

The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. Isaac L. Wood and was not only cordial and complimentary but was encouraging and instructive. The opportunity for usefulness was dwelt upon and the teachers were reminded that they are a part of the 353,000 public school teachers in this country, having 12,000,000 impressible souls under their direction. What shall be the results?

Prof. Henry Houck responded in a few happy sentences, expressing appreciation of the cordial welcome, and then Dr. Byron *W.* King was introduced for a half hour on reading. The doctor is a fine elocutionist and at this his first appearance before the New Castle teachers he won their favor. He explained that Mr. Houck encouraged him to come here because he—Houck—had been coming for years and the teachers want something "fresh." Taking up his subject Mr. King said in reading the object is to express (1) the thought, (2) the emotion, (3) the will power. He could not give rules for reading. "Be natural—read natural." Certainly, but what is natural? "Read as you talk." But how about those who talk wretchedly! He illustrated the "idea method," making pauses not by punctuation but according to the idea, each being "accented" or emphasized. "A certain man had two sons."

When Prof. Henry Houck appears before the New Castle county teachers, how their faces brighten! The Institute would not be complete without him. He is not only well known and loved by the teachers, but also by the people of this community, and he never fails to give a word to parents as well as teachers. He is the veteran instructor, for years the assistant State Superintendent of the Schools of Pennsylvania and his kindly admonitions and wise counsel are the words in season for many a discouraged teacher. He gave a practical talk on "Discipline" Tuesday afternoon, in which he made it plain that the teacher who fails to teach and exact obedience on the part of her pupils, though she may give them rich treasures from her store of knowledge, is not in the truest sense, a successful teacher. The present day lack of home discipline and parental authority, make it all the more imperative that the teacher endeavor to supplement this lack. The boy who learns to obey established law, in the school and the home, has the first element of a good citizen.

Mr. King's address on the "Voice" was instructive and highly interesting. One of the many good things he said was that "loudness is not eloquence," a fact that many public speakers, notably clergymen, seem to ignore. He also said that to be a good talker one must be a good walker, and physical development is necessary to the perfection of the vocal organs. He defined the intellectual and emotional tones and gave numerous illustrations. His rendition of Whitcomb Riley's "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock" was inimitable. Mr. King is more than an elocutionist, he is a humorist, a wit, little short of a genius. His whole discourse was a bright succession of intellectual scintillations. He captivated the whole audience and there were many regrets because of his brief stay here.

"Bringing up a parent in the way he should go" was the subject upon which Rev. George Thomas Dowling, of Brooklyn, N. Y., talked to the Institute on Tuesday evening for an hour and ten minutes. The speaker is a clergyman, everybody knew that before he had gone far and a Episcopal clergyman. He is represented as a Bostonian and held his hands, or his thumbs, in his pockets like one. He said many good things many enjoyable things in a pleasing way and yet possibly most of his auditors felt that his talk was more of a sermon than a lecture. The idea, of course, was the training of children, a suitable subject to present to teachers, the training of children by parents which is more suitable to an audience where there were more parents. The central thought, as the topic suggests, is "like parent like child," that the child follows the examples of the parent rather than lives by their precepts.

WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday morning Prof. Winship, editor of the New England *Journal of Education*, of Boston, addressed the teachers in a direct and concise talk on "Essentials." He spoke of the lamentable lack of discrimination in educational work, and emphasized the importance of specializing. Teach the children something, do not try to teach them everything, and above all teach them to think. Developing new and original methods is not half so important as awakening an admiration and reverence for the masterpieces the world already has.

Prof. Winship gave some excellent advice in his own epigramatic style, and the beauty of his wisdom is it applies to more people than school teachers. One good thing he said is, "when you do not know what to do, do nothing."

In the afternoon Prof. Winship continued his talk on methods of teaching, dwelling upon the importance of developing individuality in the pupil: Interest the child first. Give him an appetite, make him hungry intellectually, and then show him how to satisfy his appetite. He was very happy in his illustrations and the stories he related both in the morning and afternoon were very telling, none more so than that of Fred, the bad boy who was expelled, and whose genius was discovered by repairing the school-house clock, and whose self-respect and manhood were awakened by the genuine interest and kindness of his teacher. Another very telling story was of the block-head boy who became a great architect, which illustrated the fact that the so-called stupid pupils are often worthy of notice, and that teacher who is patient and kind to such will have her reward. Prof. Winship's personal reminisences were also interesting and helpful, and though he spent but one day here, he made many friends who hope to hear him again. His words of farewell and his tender tribute to his old friend, Prof. Houck were very aptly spoken, and it was with genuine regret that the "live yankee" and the "little Dutchman" departed, both being engaged to speak before the Institute in the lower counties.

The teachers and the citizens of Middletown were prepared on Wednesday evening for a fine entertainment by the New York Philharmonic Club, the crowded house evidenced that but itexceeded the expectations of every one. Those who understand music enjoyed the classic interpretation and the enthusiastic applause showed that the sweet harmony touched every auditor. Miss Grenelli. the soloist, was encored every number and the two hours passed away only too quickly.

THURSDAY.

A new face appeared on the platform Thursday morning, Prof. George M. Philips, Principal of the West Chester State Normal school, who addressed the Institute first on teaching Arithmetic. His talk was thoroughly practical, and his suggestions about teaching the children things that will be useful to them in every day life instead of so much mere text-book puzzle, were excellent; especially worthy of example was his suggestion about such simple things as filling up checks and notes making out bills and receipts etc. He is a rapid and very pleasant talker, and his lecture was full of food for the earnest, ambitious teacher. The one thought that every instructor emphasized at this Institute was that the teacher should remember she is to make men and women of the children under her care.

Dr. Philips also told of a day in the Quincy Schools—schools that are recognized as models, especially successful in starting pupils well, little tots only five years old learning to read in a few months. The Kindergarten system, object lessons and black-boards, are some of the distinctive features of these schools. Especial importance is given to black-boards—black-boards high and low, and all around the room, and all of slate. Dr. Philips says no others are fit to be used. The Quincy schools are so famous and popular that they have attracted 13,000 visitors within a year.

Supt. R. M. McNeal, of Harrisburg gave an address on Physiology, and also on History. His advice is teach American history first, and teach it through the biographies of our eminent men. Give facts, ideas, not words. Among other wise things he said he had observed that accuracy and order in mind and habit are in some mysterious way linked with honesty and truthfulness in character.

In the afternoon session Dr. Philips made a very delightful address on "How the world is governed." While it had no bearing on the science of teaching it was highly interesting, and the teachers enjoyed it. He told about the governments of Europe, defining an absolute monarchy and a constitutional or limited monarchy, giving the most of his time to the government of Great Britain.

Prof. George B. Hynson, of the Philadelphia School of Oratory, who on many former occasions has favored the New Castle county Institute, gave one of his always excellent talks on reading and elocution. He recognized the importance of making good readers of the public school pupils rather than fine elocutionists, and recommended simplicity in style; and, as opposed to the craze for originality he advised the wise imitation of things that are correct. He recited several selections by request, one being his own production, called "Down in good old Sussex, in the little State of Delaware." It was written and recited in Whitcomb Riley's best vein, and the audience was highly entertained.

"Snollygoster" Ham caught his audience from the very introduction of his lecture of an hour and half on Thursday evening which is replete with pointed anecdotes and sensible statesmanship. He is a capital story-teller, a fluent speaker, an excellent impersonator, and appeals in eloquent language to the patriotism of his audience to approve the good and disapprove the bad in politics. He looks like a politician and gets his honorable from his service in the Legislature of Georgia; He wrote this lecture and it "got there' and he has given up the law for the platform. As a humorous lecture set with patriotic gems it is fine, and pleased the audience on Thursday evening. The Snollygoster is the "get there" politician, the fellow whose policy is controlled by its influence on his pocket book, and he got from Mr. Ham the rebuke he merits, let him live in Delaware, Georgia or elsewhere.

FRIDAY MORNING

The young people of the town and some of teachers enjoyed a dance in the hall after the lecture Thursday evening so that the assembling was not promptly at 9 o'clock. Mrs. A. D. Warner and Mrs. C. S. Howland, members of the Century Club, Wilmington, read papers upon Compulsory Education which received the endorsement of the teachers. Those papers will appear in the TRANSCRIPT next week. Memorial resolutions relating to Prof Herman Roe, Prof. Jas. H. George, and Miss Lillie G. Clayton were passed, and the usual resolutions of thanks and after reading the minutes the Institute adjourned.

NOTES.

Supt. Smith made hosts of friends during the Institute.

The teachers, ladies and gentlemen, were invited to an Educational Convention, Jan. 17, by the Century Club.

Prof. Hynson's poem, "In Old Sussex County Down in Delaware" will appear in the TRANSCRIPT next week.

The Institute did not quite meet expenses but the people praised the evening entertainments, attended the day sessions, and Supt. Smith is "fully satisfied."

The teachers enjoyed and appreciated the Institute and the "freedom of the city" extended them by the TRANSCRIPT, and the citizens of Middletown hope it may come again next year. It was a success.

Business kept right up by keeping prices right down. at Messick.

A Card.

Having returned to my old field of labor I respectfully offer my professional services to the citizens of Middletown and vicinity. Office next door to *Wm.* B. Kates saloon. Office Hours 8 to 10 a. m. 7. to 8.30 p. m. Can be found at nights, at Naudain's corner Broad St. side.

Very Respectfully,
W. F. KENNEDY.

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Praying and Preying

sound alike. Changing one letter makes a heap of difference. Praying in church is one thing—a good thing at that. Preying in business is quite another thing, a bad thing too. There are stores that do business on the prey plan. Pray don't think we mean any store in Middletown, for we mind our own business pretty well, and generally find plenty of our own business to mind, but there are stores that live by preying on the credulity of people who are not posted. True there are always plenty of people to prey on for the old saying "there's a sucker born every minute" still hold true, but we don't want a sucker trade. We want the trade of a man who will stick to us, a man who will buy what he wants of us, a man who when he finds out that he always gets good things here, will keep on coming and tell his friends about us.

We are doing a....

....BIG BUSINESS

and we only expect to get a bigger business by deserving it. We never mark anything so high that we have to mark it down twenty-five or fifty cents to sell it. We're all careful in buying, careful not to pay too much for it, and just as careful not to ask too much for it. Do you ever hear anybody say they paid too much here? Did you ever hear of anybody wanting their money back that didn't get it here without question? Did you ever hear of anybody making a just claim to us that was not satisfied? Not much you didn't. Do you trade here? Try it. Begin to-day by buying one of those unfinished Worsted Suits for $7.50, you'll make two fifty by it.

J. B. Messick,

Middletown, Del.

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Where examinations for all forms of defective sight will be thoroughly and scientifically made. If you have headaches or a tired feeling over your eyes, you evidently have some eye trouble that can be relieved by wearing properly adjusted glasses.

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Odessa	Port Penn	Phila
Monday, 2, 8 p m	10 p m	Tuesd'y, 3, 5½ p m
Wed'sd'y, 4, 9 p m	11 p m	Thursd'y 5 6½ p m
Friday, 6. 12 m	2 p m	Saturd'y, 7, 8 p m
Monday 9, 11½ p m	3½ p m	Tuesd'y 10, 11½ a m
Wed'sd'y 11 3½ p m	5½ p m	Thursd'y, 12, 1 p m
Friday, 13 5½ p m	7½ p m	Saturd'y 14, 2½ p m

For information in regard to freights, apply to

F. B. Watkins,

ODESSA, DEL

J. W. WATKINS, Clerk. apr13-tf

REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, Del., October 30th, 1895.

Upon the application of Henry Cleaver, executor of W. C. Webb, late of St. Georges hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Executor aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters testamentary upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertisements to be posted, within forty days from the date of such Letters in six of the most public places of the county of New Castle, requiring all persons having demands against the estate to present the same, or abide by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided; and also cause the same to be inserted within the same period in the Middletown TRANSCRIPT, a newspaper published in Middletown, Del., and to be continued therein two months.

Given under the hand and seal of office of the Register aforesaid at Wilmington, in New Castle County aforesaid, the day and year above written.

J. WILKINS COOCH, Register.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary were in due form of law granted unto the

SURPRISE, almost incredulity, is marked on many a man's face as he sees our Overcoat prices. The interest is translated into action. Consequence — great sales.

The best judges are the keenest buyers of these Overcoats at $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00

Men's Winter Overcoats, $5.00—they are all-wool; the cloth in them is the Auburn Melton; good linings, stylish length, deep velvet collar—blacks, blues and greys--match 'em with any $7.00 or $8.00 Overcoat in town.

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3,000 Men's Business Suits, $4.50; formerly $12.

1,000 Boys' Business Suits, $3.50; formerly $5.

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Middletown Directory.

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President—G. W. W. Naudain; Secretary, W. S. Letherbury; S. S. Holten, Charles H. Howell, Geo. V. Peverley.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, Dr. J. V. Crawford; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens' National Bank.—President, Henry Clayton; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Town Hall at 7 o'clock.

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

Lord Delaware Circle, No. 16, Brotherhood of the Union. Meets 1st and 3d Friday, McWhorter's Hall at 8 p. m.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., DEC. 7, 1895

MIDDLETOWN MARKETS.

PRODUCE.	
Creamery Butter, lb	31c
Country Butter, lb	25c
Eggs, doz	22c
Lard, lb	8@10c
White Potatoes, basket	20@25c
Sweet Potatoes, basket	40@50c
Apples, basket	25@40c
Chickens alive	8c
" dressed	9½
Ducks, alive	9c
" dressed	10c
Turkeys, "	11c
GRAIN.	
Wheat, No. 1, bus	62c
Wheat, No. 2, bus	60c
Timothy Seed, bus	2 60
Clover Seed, bus	6 00
Corn, yellow, bus	28c
Corn, cob, bus	27c
Oats, bus	18c

Of Interest .....To Farmers

STRAWBERRIES.

Bulletin No 28, of the Delaware College Experiment Station, has just been issued. Strawberries is the subject treated and not only is the result given of experiments made at the station, but a table which summarizes the experience of growers in different parts of the State with several varieties. The bulletin may be had by Delaware farmers on application to the Experiment Station. Prof. Beckwith says; We find thirty nine varieties of strawberries were grown last season by twenty respondents. By discarding the varieties mentioned only by two parties who grow the plants for sale, we have twenty six varieties that are grown by the twenty persons answering the questions. There is a surprising uniformity of opinion in regards to the varieties shown in the replies from the different sections of the State. We had expected to find a greater difference of opinion in regard to their value for various purposes. The Buback is evidently the most popular variety grown in Delaware. In every instance it is given as the most satisfactory mid season variety. It is also named as the most productive by sixteen respondents the Haverland by the three and Enhance by one.

For the best all purpose variety Bubach is mentioned twelve times, while the Enhance and Tennessee are each mentioned only a single time.

The great diversity of opinion regarding varieties for home use is undoubtedly due to the differences in individual tastes. Sharpless appears to be the favorite for home use, being mentioned four times, Grandy twice and the following varieties but one, each, Brandywine, Bubach, Cumberland, Enhance, Haverland, Gypsy, May King, Meek's, Lady Thompson and Tennessee. Twelve varieties, sixteen responses.

PEARS FOR HOME USE.

Mr. George S. Conover, of Geneva, N. Y., gives, in Chicago Gardening, the results of thirty-five years' experience with pears. He had on his farm in Seneca county, in 1870, an experimental orchard of more than 150 varieties. Some of these have become obsolete; some, while of excellent quality are not reliable; others rot at the core, and others lose their leaves early or prematurely ripen their fruit. The only sorts which have stood full test and been found thoroughly reliable are Washington, Bartlett, Sheldon and Anjou. To these ought to be added the Bose and Seckel, only the first is subject to blight, which often kills the tree, and the second is often stung by insects, and requires thorough thinning to get fruit of fair size. Still we can hardly get along without them. Howell used to do well, but now rots at the core. Boussock is a good pear, but sheds its leaves early. Lawrence is good, but Anjou is larger and better. Flemish Beauty and others crack. If confined to one sort, Mr. Conover would choose Washington. It is of medium size, a regular and abundant bearer, drops from the tree in mid-August and continues a month. While it could be hand-picked and house ripened to get higher color, it is delicious enough when picked from the ground. It is sweet, juicy and refreshing; a Bartlett is insipid after eating a Washington. But it is little known or grown. Two other pears, Louise Bonne and Duchess, are best grown as dwarfs. The former is fine for canning or cooking; much better than the Bartlett so generally used.—*Cultivator and Country Gentlemen.*

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Chenney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Chenney &Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENNEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886:

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. Chenney & Co., Toledo, O

☞Sold by druggists, 50c.

Our Woman's .....Column

HERE is no more dramatic story in the world of fiction than that of the dowager Empress of China. She was the child of poor parents living in the suburbs of Canton and was remarkable for her beauty and intelligence. When her parents were actually starving she proposed they should sell her for a slave. This course was followed and she became the property of a famous general, who was so delighted with her beauty and ready wit that he adopted her as his daughter. At Peking she came under the Emperor's notice and his majesty made the former slave his wife. So highly did he value her intelligence that at his death he made her regent of the empire, and she is accredited with administering the affairs of the empire better than almost any of her predecessors. Her views in regard to the mission question in China are most sensible. Her majesty thinks that if the missionaries would interpret the teaching of Confucius in accordance with Christian principles they would have great success among the people. But to tell the Chinese that everything they have heretofore believed is all wrong, results in Confucian worse confounded.

***

A Woman Editor.

The editor's mail brought a letter to say:
"Your paper I think very fine,
But as money's so scarce my subscription I pay
By sending gum-boots, number nine,"

The editor answered: Boots duly to hand,
Many thanks for your kindness to me,
But this paper entirely by women is manned
And the editor wears number three."

TOILET HINTS.

Cold water is not cleansing. It is bracing; it is hardening and it helps to make the skin firm, but is not cleansing. The shock of a cold water application closes the pores at once and they retain all the impurities which they should cast out. So that the woman who wishes to be clean must wash in warm water every day and use her cold water sponge only as a sort of skin onic.

When one is fatigued a sponge bath with warm water and alcohol will restore strength and vigor. When one is not well a thorough rubbing down with oil is an excellent medicine.

Twice a day the face should receive a warm bath. In the morning it should be clear water and should be followed by a dash of cold water. At night castile soap should be used plentifully. The evening face bath should be preceded by a rubbing with cold cream, which will aid in removing dust grime.

A teaspoonful of whisky used two or three times a week in the water in which the face is washed is an excellent tonic. This treatment taken in conjuction with face steaming will speedily rout blackheads.

***

IN THE COOK'S DOMAIN.

The one, two, three pie crust is an infallible rule, and an excellent one withal for just one pie, and consists of one cup of chilled and sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of cold lard, chopped through the flour, and three tablespoonfuls of ice water. Mix quickly, roll deftly, and success is yours.

Etiquette indorses the following custom in serving turkey or other birds: Guests are longer asked which part each prefers, but a piece of white and piece of dark meat are put upon each plate and little dressing, the latter having gravy served over it, the plan of having the gravyboat passed to each person being no longer in favor.

Mrs. Neighborly—You don't seem to have any trouble to get your hired girl up early. Mrs. Placid—No; a handsome young man brings our milk at 5 in the morning.

Mistress (to cook)—Your name, Mary, and my daughter's being the same; makes matters a little confusing. Now how do you like, say the name of Bridget? Cook—Sure, mum, it's not me that's particular I'm willing to call the young lady anything you like.

What do you think of that artist who painted cobwebs on his ceiling so naturally that the servant girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down? There may have been such an artist, but never such a servant girl.

***

New Jersey is interested just at present in watching with interest the career of its first woman lawyer, Miss Mary Philbrook. She made her first appearance in court a few days ago at Elizabeth, and the onlookers were encouraged to note that she bore none of the outward and visible signs of "advancement." She wore a dark green dress, a black coat and bonnet, and was altogether a modest and business-like young person.

***

The recent debate in London over the admission of women to the study of medicine called forth this expression of opinion from Dr. West. He moved that the petition be refused, urging that women had other duties; that the fitness to practise medicine was not demonstrated by their ability to pass examinations; that they had done nothing for obstetric medicine, nor had the medical women of America, with their fifty years of opportunity, done anything to advance science.

***

Here is something to cause men to blush. The last census shows that whereas the increase of men in all industries has been 150 per cent. during the last twenty years, the increase of women at work has been 1,500 per cent. This stampede of women away from the traditional dependen is the greatest revolution in history.

DEATH OF BISHOP WAYMAN.

Alexander Walter Wayman, senior bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and one of the best-known colored men in the United States, died suddenly Saturday at his home in Baltimore.

He was seventy-four years old. The history of his life is almost coincident with that of the African Methodist Church, which is five years older than was its senior bishop.

Bishop Wayman's personal appearance was impressive. He was broad and portly of figure and about medium height. His color was black, his features were strong and he had a deep and impressive voice. He was adroit, diplomatic and full of sound common sense and good humor. Administration was his forte. Quick of mind, but not learned, he spoke easily and effectively. He was the author of a few narrative and biographical works, the best known of these being his "Recollections."

The immediate cause of the Bishop's death was paralysis of the heart. He was stricken as he was dressing himself in the morning while the members of his family were engaged in their devotional exercises, and he lived but ten minutes afterward. An attack of vertigo last Wednesday gave warning of the end, but the aged bishop recovered seeming vitality, and was about the house afterward, saying he was "still in the ring."

Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, Md., was the scene of Bishop Wayman's birth, September 21, 1821. He was born free, as his mother had been manumitted before his birth. After living in various parts of the State the future bishop removed to Baltimore when he was nineteen years old, on the day of a parade in honor of the nomination for President of William Henry Harrison. The Bishop lived to cast a vote for the grandson of the log-cabin hero. He was self-educated and was much assisted in his studies by the head of a family in Philadelphia, with whom he lived for a number of years in his early manhood.

A church member from his youth, the Bishop began to preach in 1840. He was pastor of various churches of his denomination and served as secretary of its general conferences for a number of years. In 1864 he was elected a bishop, the conference then meeting in Washington. He was afterward drafted as a soldier, but was not required to serve.

His episcopal duties made of him a great traveler, and during his life he visit almost every section of this country. From 1876 until his death he was in charge of the district including the Ohio, Tennessee, Pittsburg, Kentucky and West Tennessee conferences.

He was married three times. A widow, a daughther, who lives at Albany, N. Y., and eight grandchildren survive him. His brother, Charles H. Wayman, a local preacher, who is eighty-three years old, lived with the Bishop at his Baltimore home.

Oh! G. M. D. Oh! G. M. D.
Thou wondrous healer, 'tis to thee
Our vows we pay, our tributes bring;
Of thee we tell, of thee we sing.
Who dreads dyspepsia's dire attack,
With constipation at its back,
Assured should be: relief is nigh
If but to G. M. D. they fly.
By nervousness so sore oppressed
With life a burden robbed of rest,
There hundreds are who fain would know
Where they to get relief can go.
We point to G. M. D. and say
Be cured, be happy, light and gay.
Follow the path that thousands tread,
Be cured in heart, be cured in head.
What else this mystic G. M. D.
But Golden Medical Discovery.

That's just it, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold everywhere.

"Can you tell me whas is good for a cold?" asked the individual with a frog in his throat. "I have tried many things," replied the trifler, "but I dont know as there is anything more sure than sitting in wet feet with the temperature in the neighborhood of zero."

We know of but one community in the world where dyspepsia is practically unknown, and that is the Shakers of Mount Lebanon, N. Y. These good people have been studying the subject of digestion for more than a hundred years, and that they understand it pretty thoroughly, is evidenced in the foregoing fact. Their Digestive Cordial is the safest and best remedy in cases of indigestion that we know of. A trial bottle can be had through your druggists for the trifling sum of ten cents.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial supplies the system with food already digested, and at the same time aids the digestion of other foods. It will almost instantly relieve the ordinary symptoms of indigestion, and no sufferer need to be told what these are.

Laxol is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

O, sage, so renowned for your wisdom,
This boon I most humbly would beg;
O, why, great descendant of Plato
O, why does a hen lay an egg?
And the sage after pondering deeply
Made answer: "My unthinking friend,
The reason a hen lays an egg, sir,
Is because she can't stand it on end."

Women's Weapons.

In "King Lear," Shakespere speaks of tears as "women's weapons." There is another weapon that should be in the hands of every woman throughout the land—a weapon with which to fight those diseases peculiar to the gentler sex. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the weapon we mean. It will do more good, in routing that "dragging-down" feeling or those unaccountable but terrible pains, than a river of tears.

DR. R. V. PIERCE: *Dear Sir*—Your advice to Mrs. Sayler was carefully followed, and five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, I am happy to say, has cured her of uterine congestion. She is feeling finely. I assure you I appreciate your kindness. With many thanks, I am, Yours to command,

JOS. SAYLER, Bryson, Cal.

It is a habit with some people when they wish their own virtues to look the whitest, always to use the faults of others as a background.

The lover woman complain, does not always survice in the husband. But is it not equally true that the sweet heart does not always survive in the wife?

To be a good listerer is to possess as great an art as to be a good a talker.

The girl who is the close confidant of her father makes, in nine cases out of ten, the best kind of a wife.

Washington .....Letter

WHEN Hon. Thomas B. Reed, of Me., today took his seat as Speaker of the House of Representatives, in the midst of the House and of the crowds which filled the galleries to their full capacity, he might have been excused for feeling proud of the honors which the Republicans have delighted in heaping upon him. No greater honor coud possibly be given any man than for the majority to unanimously nominate him for Speaker, not the perfunctory "unanimous" nomination which usually follows when one candidate receives a majority of votes in a caucus, over his competitor or competitors, but a really unanimous nomination in which there was no competitor, and in which no other candidate was either thought of or named. In the very nature of things such an honor can come to but few men, but that it was fully deserved in this case is well known by every Republican in the United States. There are other able Republicans in the House, scores of them, but it was virtually settled by the Republican voters more than a year ago that this honor should be paid to Mr. Reed. One of the most important immediatere sults of Speaker Reed's being honored in so extraordinary a manner is that he assumes his high office untrammeled by deals or promises, probably the only man to do so since Congress was established.

It is not yet certain when Speaker Reed will announce the committees of the House, but it is expected that he will do so before the close of the week. It is an encouraging sign that there is no scrambling for committee places. There seems to be a general disposition among the Republican members to leave it entirely to Mr. Reed to say where they shall serve, knowing that so far as the old members are concerned he is an excellent judge of the places in which they can do the best work towards making this a business Congress, and that the few personal disappointments, which must necessarily follow the placing of members, will be largely overbalanced by the general good that will thereby be accomplished.

The other officers elected by the House were: Clerk, A. McDowell, of Pa; Sergeant-at-arms, B. Russell, of Mo.; Doorkeeper, W. J. Glenn, of N. Y.; Postmaster, J. C. McElroy, of O.; Chaplain, Rev. H. N. Couden, of Mich.

The most interesting feature of the first day's session of the Senate was the debut of the new senators. There were thirty of them, but fourteen of them served in the last Senate and were merely sworn in for new terms, while three of them, Sewell, of N. J.; Walthall, of Miss., and Chilton, of Tex., have been in the Senate before, Thirteen donned the senatorial tigo for the first time, but some of them have long been prominent in public life. For instance, Senator Nelson, of Minn., has been a member of the House and Governor of his State; Senator Thurston, of Nebr., has taken part in the last two or three National Campaigns; Senator Carter, of Mont., in addition to serving two terms as a delegate in the House, is chairman of the Republican National Committee; Senator Elkins, of West Va., was a delegate in the House from New Mex. and secretary of War in President Harrison's Cabinet; Senator Grear, of Iowa, has been twice Governor of his state, served three terms in the House, and was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under the Harrison administration; Senator Burrows, of Mich., was one of the leading Republicans of the House for a long period. Those who are new to national politics are, Clark, of Wyo.; Mantle, of Mont.; Baker of Kansas; Prichard, of N. C., and Wetmore, of R. I., Republicans, and Baker, of Ga.; Martin, of Va., and Tillman, of S. C., Democrats, and Butler, of N. C., populist.

Representative Walter Evans, of Kentucky thinks the Democrats started the story that he had withdrawn as a candidate for Senator, in order to create the impression that he didn't think the Republicans had any chance to elect Senator Blackburn's successor. Mr. Evans has not withdrawn, and he is confident that either himself or some other Republican will be elected to the Senate by the Kentucky legislature.

A pretty woman, with nothing but her fairness to offer, invariably attracts men. But she seldom holds them.

It is singular and yet a fact that the virtues we are most loath to believe possessed by others are those we are incapable of ourselves.

Rheumatism Runs Riot

When there is lactic acid in the blood. Liniments and lotions will be of no permanent benefit. A cure can be accomplished only by neutralizing this acid and for this purpose Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and effectively, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Pleasure-Principle-Profit

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BALL'S PEERLESS.

All lengths; all colors.

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Correspondence Solicited.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

—FOR THE—

Cotton States and International Exposition,

ATLANTA, GA.

The Southern Railway operates nearly five thousand miles of road in eight of the Southern States and its lines enter Atlanta, Ga., from five different points of the compass. Washington, D. C., is the Northern or Eastern terminus of one of its lines which is operated in connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, "the standard railroad of America." between New York through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Lynchburg and Danville, Va., Greensboro and Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg and Greenville, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and New Orleans with connections at Salisbury for Asheville, Hot Springs, Knoxville and Chatanooga, at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Jacksonville, and at Atlanta for Birmingham, Memphis, Macon and Southern Georgia. Solid vestibuled limited trains with through day coaches, Pullman Drawing-room Sleepers and Dining-cars. Time between Washington and Atlanta, eighteen hours, without change of cars of any class.

The Southern Railway is the only line which enters and lands passengers in the Exposition grounds, and no effort or expense has been spared by the management in the improvement of its roadbed, increasing the number of its coaches and inaugurating its own dining car service preparatory to handling expeditiously and comfortably the heavy travel to and from Atlanta during the *Cotton States and International Exposition*, which opens September 18 and closes December 31, 1895.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays, from September 17 to December 24, inclusive, excursion tickets will be sold from Washington, D. C., to Atlanta, Ga., at $14 00, good for return 10 days from date of sale.

Excursion tickets will be sold every day from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, from Washington at $19.25, good for return 20 days from date of sale, and excursion tickets for the entire Exposition season with final limit of January 7, 1896, will be sold from September 16 until December 15, inclusive, at $26.25.

Map folders furnished and Pullman Sleeping car reservations made upon application.

J. M. BEALL, District Passenger Agent, 32 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. CULP, Traffic Manager. W. A. TURK, Gen. Pass. Agt. Washington, D. C.

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Original and Only Genuine.

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GEO. L. JONES,

Wilmington, - Delaware

Read the Transcript.

Time Tables.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.

DELAWARE DIVISION

On and after Nov. 18, 1895, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	EXP. P. M.	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MA'L P.M
Philadelphia	‖11.16	‖7 25	‖10.20	‖2 02	‖3.46	‖5:59
Baltimore	6.45	6.25	8 50	12 05	3.00	5:27
Wilmington	12 01	8 13	11.03	2.50	4.27	6:58
Farnhurst		f 8.22		f 2 58		
New Castle		8 27		3.03		7:06
State Road		‖8.33		f 3.08		f7:11
Bear		‖8.38		f 3.13		7:16
Porter		8 45			4.51	7:23
Kirkwood		8.50	a11 33	f 3.22		7:28
Mt. Pleasant		8.59		f 3.31		f7:36
Armstrong		‖ 9 03				7:40
Middletown	12.44	9 08	11.49	3.04	5 16	7:46
Townsend		9 17		f 3.48	5.25	7:54
Blackbird		f 9.22		f 3.52		f7:59
Gr'n Spring		f 9.27		f 3.58		‖8:05
Clayton	1.02	9 33	12 06	4.05	5.37	8:10
Smyrna...LV		9 23	11.56	3.52	5 27	8:00
Brenford		‖9.38		f 4.10		‖8:15
Cheswold		‖9.43		f 4.15		f8:21
Dupont				f 4.18		
Dover	1.20	9.54	12.22	4.25	5 56	8:31
Wyoming	a 1.27	10.01	f12 28	4 31	6.02	8:37
Woodside		f10 08		f 4 37		
Viola		f10 12		f 4.41		
Felton	a 1.40	10 17	f12 39	4.46	6.14	
Harrington	1.50	10 32	12.53	5.02	6.24	
Farmington		f10 40	a 1.00		f 6.32	
Greenwood		f10.48	a 1.07		f 6.40	
Bridgeville	a 2 14	10.56	f 1.15		6.49	
Cannons		f11 01			f 6.54	
Seaford	2.26	11 11	1 26		7.02	
Laurel	a 2.38	11 22	f 1 36		7.13	
Delmar	2.50	11.32	1 46		7.24	
	a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M.
Delmar	11.08			‖8 05	‖2 26	‖3.45
Laurel	f 1.21			8.15	2.36	3.56
Seaford	1.34			8.29	f 2 46	4.10
Cannons				f 8.37		f 4.18
Bridgeville	p 1.48			8.43	f 2 58	4.25
Greenwood				f 8.51		f 4.33
Farmington				f 8.59		f 4.41
Harrington	2.22		8.05	9.13	3.20	4.52
Felton	2.32		8.14	9.22	f 3.30	5.01
Viola			‖8.18	f 9.27		f 5.05
Woodside			‖8.22	f 9 31		f 5.09
Wyoming	2:44	‖7 00	‖8 29	9.38	f 3 41	5:16
Dover	2.50	7 05	8.35	9.45	3.47	5:23
Dupont		f7.10				
Cheswold		f7.16		f 9.57		f 5:32
Brenford		f7.21		f10 02		f 5:36
Smyrna...LV		7.16	8.42	9 58	3 52	5:27
Clayton	3.06	7 26	8.52	10.08	4.02	5:41
Gr'n Spring		f7.30				f 5:46
Blackbird		f7.36		f10.17		f 5:52
Townsend		7 41		10 22	4.15	5:57
Middletown	3.29	7.51	9 15	10 31	4.24	6:06
Armstrong		f7.55				f 6:10
Mt Pleasant		7.59		f10 39		6:14
Kirkwood		8 08		10.47		6:25
Porter		8.15	9 34	10.52	4.41	6:30
Bear		‖8.20		f10.57		6:35
State Road		‖8 25		f11 01		6:39
New Castle		8.31	9 45	11.07		6:44
Farnhurst		‖8.36	9 50	‖11.12		
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11 20	5.05	6:56
Baltimore	6 26	10 37	11 15	12 35	6 55